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NO NOTICE of anonymous communications. We do not return these rejected.

JOB PRINTING executed with neatness, cheapness, and described.

ADVERTISEMENTS renewed every day. 

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-There Grandsman-Da-BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-White Stave on Bugland-Naval Engagements.

NIBLO'S-LENDA DI CHAMOUNIX.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-Twingen Night

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Karri-Sve.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Brondway-Lady of Lyons-Bigh Line Billow States. AMERICAN MUSEUM — Afternoon — Fortune's Fronce — Family Jaes. Evening — Blue Beard.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE, Bowery-Forest Ross-Loan OF A LOVER-DOUBLE-BEDDED ROOM.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway—Eridopias

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broad

TRCUS, 37 Bowery-FQUESTRIAN ENTERTAINMENTS. GEORAMA, 586 Broadway-Banvand's Panorama on Holy Land.

HELLER'S SOIRE MYSTERIEUSES, 539 Broadway. MINLEY'S MIAN W 406 Broadway.

HOPE ORAPEL, Broadway .- GRAND CONCERT. New York, Monday, February 28, 1853.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD. The royal mail steamship America, Capt Leitch, will kave Boston at noon on Wednesday, for Liverpool.

Subscriptions and advertisements, for any edition of the NEW YORK HERALD, will be received at the following places

in Europe :-Liverpoot.-John-Hunter, No. 2 Paradise street. LONDON-Edward Sandford & Co., Cornhill.

Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catherine street. PARIS-Livingston, Wells & Co., Rue de la Bourse. B. H. Revoil. No. 17 Ruede la Banque.

The European mails will close in this city, at one and three o'clock to morrow afternoon. The WEEKLY HERALD will be published at half-past nine o'clock A. M.

Single copies, in wrappers, sixpence.

### The News.

Our columns this morning contain a large amount of unusually interesting matter, both to the politician and the general reader. While one of our Washington correspondents asserts, upon reliable authority, that the cabinet is a "fixed fact," as published in our columns some three days ago, another takes the names and re-arranges them according to the latest rumors. This is becoming a rather stale and unprofitable subject-however, as it occupies but little space, we may as well keep the reader posted up with regard to all that is going on. As was be expected, the supposed arrangements of General Pierce have given great dissatisfaction to a lew disappointed parties—but it is impossible for him to please all; and if a large number of the horde of hungry office-seekers now in Washington do not return home lighter in purse, and much wiser, than they now are, it will be wonderful. In the meantime, the General keeps his own counsel, goes to church, dines with the multitude at his hotel, and otherwise enjoys himself as well as circumstances will permit. In connection with other political matters, we to-day give the names of some of the numerous expectants of the different fat offices that are to be filled-and. also, lists of the members elect of the next Congress.

The great event in Washington yesterday seems to have been the marriage of the rich and accomplished widow of Gen. Ashley, of Missouri, to Attorney General Crittenden. The nuptial ceremonies were nded by the President elect, President Fillmore, many members of the present as well as prospective cabinets, and a great number of other distinguished

We elsewhere publish the report of the Secretary of the Navy, relative to the proposed estament of a line of six steamers, to ply between San Francisco China the Sandwich Islands &c., accompanied by a copy of the rejected amendment to the Navy bill for the construction of said vessels upon the caloric principle. Our special cor ent writes that Capt. Ericsson's ship is gaining friends every day, and that, instead of going to church yesterday, several Congressmen went on board and inspected her machinery. It is now thought that the amendment, as well as some others of equal importance, will be adopted by the Senate,

and eventually concurred in by the House. Short speeches will probably be the order of the day for the balance of this session of Congress. Only three days are left in which to finish up the work.

The steamer United States arrived at this port from Aspinwall shortly before three o'clock this We give elsewhere a brief synopsis of the news she brings from the Pacific.

By way of Baltimore we have some very interesting items from the South, including the outlines of the Sloo treaty with Mexico, by which it will be seen that the Colonel stipulates to complete a plank road across the Isthmus within three years, and a railroad within four years thereafter. From Texas we are sorry to learn that the Indians continue their depredations with impunity.

Recent advices from Halifax, N. S., announce that the railroad bill has been defeated in the Legislature. The New Brunswick Legislature was opened on the 24th, and an address to the Queen, deprecating the making of any treaty on the fishery question in which Nova Scotia shall not be a party, was unanimously adopted. The Governor of New Brunswick, in his address, expresses his conviction that no alliance will be entered into by Her Majesty, concerning the fisheries, which will not give ample satisfaction to the colony over which he presides.

From Baltimore we learn that the mechanics who recently struck for higher wages, like their employers, still hold out. The demands of others, who have since asked for extra compensation, were immediately complied with. By way of winding up the stirring events of the week, in that city, the firemen are re ported to have had a terrible fight on Saturday night Yesterday evening the Rev. Dr. Hatfield preached a very powerful sermon, at the Ridge street Presby terian Church, on the subject of the modern dance,

report of which appears in another column. In this day's impression we continue the publication of our report of the speech of ex-Chief Justice Jones, on behalf of the grantees of the Broadway Railroad, and expect to publish the conclusion of it

The annexed is a summary of the contents of our inside pages :- The Presentment of the Grand Jury lictment of two Aldermen, which we have deemed of sufficient importance to republish from yesterday's paper; Meeting of the Friends of the New York University: Lecture of Rev. Theodore Parker on "The False and True Idea of a Gentlemans" Commercial and Financial Intelligence; the Friction ship at Washington; Late News from Texas; Cost of destroying two gallons of liquor in Rhode Island; Theatrical and Musical Affairs; nu merous persgraphs; Advertisements, &c.

Jury-Indictment of Two Alderman A conspicuous place among the causes which

led to the fall of the Roman empire is assigned

by historians to the corruption and venality of the magistracy. Premonitory symptoms of the di-solution of the republic had been noticed long before the populace thought of an empe-Discerning men had read, in the prodigality of a Marius and the undisquised bribery of a Jugurtha, unerring tokens of the ruin of those institutions to which Rome owed her greatness. The shameless debauchery of the higher classes. and the disorganization of society, produced by the extension of the privileges of citizenship, the increase of the army, and other temporary causes, had a large share in the work of destruction; but these may not improperly be considered as inevitable consequences of the universal dishonesty of public men. When a seat in the senate, the curule chair or the consular robe, were regarded as merely valuable on account of the adventitious income they produced, it was folly to expect that the laws would be rightly administered. When public virtue was in the dust, to look for private morality was ridiculous. The one could not be outraged without depreciating the other. If the father unblushingly bartered his conscience for a bag of gold, the daughter might well exchange her honor for a similar temptation. An injured husband might not be callous to the violation of his marriage bed, but reproaches come with a bad grace from one whose public profligacy had rendered his name infamous. To check the evil at its source was impossible, under the feeble though despotic sway of the Roman emperors, even had they been inclined to make the attempt. Corruption prospered. In its train the vilest vices which have disgraced humanity became fashionable among the nobles. Treachery and violence reared their brazen head in the forum. Murders. rapes, forcible abductions, robberies, were every day occurrences-punishment seldom followed the offence, and guilt involved no public reprobation. Every tie, in short, which binds civilized society together was severed. For a brief period the disjecta membra dragged along a painful existence, in the midst of frightful disorders, till at length, in mercy, Heaven sent a

flood of Goths to sweep them from the earth. We have been speaking of Rome, not of New York--of the past, not of the future. No American Augustus has yet been crowned at Washington. No Tiberius is courting popularity by the disguise of his natural character. No Mes salina has yet called a blush to the cheek of the historian. Virtue still lingers round many a domestic hearth. Our homes are not yet polluted by a Claudius or a Tigellinus, and our personal safety is not endangered by bands of lawless gladiators or troops of hired assassins. We need not yet borrow the bitter pen of Tacitus to write the opprobrium of our city or

But are such things in store for her? Is it true that the corruption which is said to prevail among our public men is the first sign of a general demoralization of society so appalling that we cannot contemplate it without a

To such questions the thinking man who has read the late presentment of the Grand Jury must, in sorrow and in shame, give an affirmative reply. Yes, it is true that public dishonesty must beget private dishonesty, that perjury to the community must lead to perjury to individuals, that the unbridled indulgence of the passions of age must be accompanied by a similar outburst of the passions of youth. The decline of Rome took root under Sylla and Marius and culminated under Nero. We are at the former stage. All the elements of danger which so justly alarmed a Sallust and a Cicero are to be found in our midst. Here, as at Rome, public integ rity, the keystone of civilized society, is in danger of becoming a rarer phenomenen. If the evil be not checked in the bud, we must prepare for the same consequences as flowed from its preva-

lence in Rome. of exaggeration. We have indulged in no flight of fancy. We have given way to no unreasonable forebodings. What we have before us speaks for itself; and fearful is the warning it utters. There appears to be no play of the imagination in the presentment of the Grand Jury which we publish this morning. There is no heightened coloring in the plain, naked statement, that two of the highest municipal officers of this city have been indicted for receiving sums of money to betray their trusts. What more did the Roman senators in the last days of the re-

Fortunately, though the danger is similar, the elements of American and those of Roman society differ widely. The Roman republic was essentially an oligarchy; ours is the purest democracy that can be conceived. Rome, even in the time of Sylla, had reached the apogee of her power and greatness-she was an old nation. and had lost the vigor of her early youth. Prosperity had relaxed the mental and bodily nerve of the old Romans-the Tiber had gone ont of fashion, and Capua was flourishing. We are yet in our national infancy. Our powers are but half developed. Our energies are but whetted by the channels now open for their ex ercise. Wealth is pouring in upon us, it is true and the stains of luxury occasionally meet the eye. But these are the exceptions, not the rule The demand for talent and capital consumes more than we can command, and effectually precludes the possibility of either being unemployed. We fear no tax upon our strength. We can boldly grasp the hydra which the Romans shrunk from encountering, and crush it ere we are surrounded by its folds.

But no time must be lost. The remedy must be as prompt as it is effectual. With the prospect of imperial Rome in the distance, delay becomes criminal. Every day of impunity endangers the safety of the Union.

In the task of reform every citizen among as must necessarily have a share. It may not fall to his lot to inflict punishment on aldermen, or even to take a leading part in preventing similar infamies for the future. But he will, nevertheless, in his private capacity, possess the power of co-operating efficiently in the renovation of the public morals. He will exercise that power for the public good, by ceasing to treat the subject of official corruption with levity. When the people become familiarized with the name of bribery, the heinousness of the offence disappears. Much of the misconduct of aldermen may be ascribed to the bad reputation they bore. Where innocence and guilt were branded alike honesty was both inconvenient and useless. We should like to see an honest flush of indignation on the face of every man to whom a tale of official corruption was told. Again, the cause of public morality must not be confounded with that of individual delinquents.

No fault is commoner than this. People abuse

individual aldermen to their hearts' content, and then fancy their duty is performed. To our mind, the men who have chanced to be singled out as examples of the nefarious practices of a Common Council deserve more pity than anger. They found the system established and trod in the footsteps of their predecessors. Contempt they undoubtedly merit; but scorn for their misdeeds must not take the place of a zealous determination to uproot the system. We must be up and doing.

## The Fate of Reciprocity and the Fisheries-

It is much to be regretted that a question of so much importance as that recently brought under the notice of the House of Representatives, in the bill reported by the Committee on Commerce, has been limited in its discussion to the one-hour rule, and that it has not been made the order of the day, with the understanding that the debate should continue till the bill was disposed of that it might be taken up by the session in time to ensure the action of that body. It is now too late, however, to expect any such result; and as the determination of Congress must form the basis of any future negotiation, the decision of the British government must necessarily be postponed for another year; and, in the meantime. American fishermen will be prevented from embarking in the mackerel fishery during the coming summer.

When the debate on the bill was resumed, Mr. Stuart. of Michigan, in the absence of Mr. Seymour, who had been called away by illness in his family, moved the previous question, for the purpose of getting it before the Senate. as, if there were no definite action, the subject, under the rules, cannot be taken up again until next Tuesday. Tellers were appointed on a motion for the yeas and nays, which was decided in the affirmative 83 to 84; but Mr. Houston, of Alabama, succeeded in getting the House into committee of the whole. The following is the state of the votes on the motion to lay the bill on the table-the only member from New York who voted in favor of that motion was Mr.

Frederick is. Martin	Yeas.	Nays. Not vot
Maine	4	0
New Hampshire	1	2
Vermont	1	0
Massachusetts	0	7
Rhode Island		i
Connecticut		4
New York	1	26
New Jersey		2
Pennsylvania		7
Delaware	. 1	Ö
Maryland		3
Virginia		7
North Carolina	. 6	2
South Carolina		0
Georgia		3
Alabama	3	7 2 0 3 0 2
Mississippi		2
Louisiana		2
Ohio		11
Kentucky		4
Tennessee	. 4	4
Indiana	0	8
Illinois		4
Missouri		4
Michigan.		1
Florida	0	1
Texas		1
Iowa		2
Wisconsin	0	2
	-	
Total	63	110

The analysis of the votes is as follows:--On Wednesday we published a series of important resolutions which have been submitted to the House of Assembly in Nova Scotia, at

present in session, which will be strengously supported by the conservative portion of that body, and the mercantile and fishing interests. and from what has already transpired since the Legislature met, will not be decidedly opposed

by the government.

Immediately after the Assembly mos, the subject of the fisheries came up incidentally, in a debate on the answer to the Governor's opening speech. Mr. Johnson, the powerful leader of the opposition, having called the attention of members to the clause which states that "should the negotiations result in the opening d markets for the pr of British America, we shall rejoice sincerely. although we should deprecate any concession of territorial advantages to the United States. without these are purchased by the most ample and full equivalent." This equivalent would embrace coal, which, to gratify the advocates of the coal-monopoly in this country, has been excluded from the bill now under consideration, and which is at variance with the whole scope and tenor of the report of the Committee on Commerce.

The coal mines of Nova Scotia are worked extensively and exclusively by English capitalists holding under a grant to the late Duke of York, and it is this circumstance which induces us to view the emission of that article as the more important, not doubting that their claims will be forced upon the British government with the utmost pertinacity. The interests of the colonies may be disregarded by the parent State. and even their territory surrendered, as is deemed by them to have been, in concluding the Ashburton treaty; but when the Oregon boundary came up for discussion, the rights of the Hudson Bay Company, whose locality is in London, were scrupulously maintained, as they were when the permission to take and cure fish on the Labrador coast was conceded by treaty; and we happen to know that the coal mining companies in the mother country are not in active at the present juncture. Those who are in favor of a reciprocal trade with the colonies. therefore, may make up their minds that no treaty will be concluded with Great Britain. upon any basis which shall not include coal.

Not only are those adverse influences to be contended against from without, but it is evident that every obstruction will be placed in the way of a satisfactory result on the part of those who represent the lumbering interests of Maine: at which we are not a little surpresed, when they would be benefited by an exemption from the payment of a duty on the products of that State, when exported from the mouth of the

river St. John. About the exaction of this duty by the provincial authorities, we have a word or two to say, as we consider its imposition to be utterly at variance, not only with the spirit, but with the letter of the Ashburton treaty; the same clause which provides that the products of Maine shall be treated as British produce, prescribing that "all produce of the forests, in logs, lumber, timber, boards, staves and shingles, or of agriculture not being manufactured, grown in any of those parts of the State of Maine watered by the river St. John. or by its tributaries, shall have free access into and through the said river, having its source within the said State, to and from the seaport at its mouth, and to and round the falls of said river, either by boats, rafts or other conveyance: that when within the province of New Brunswick it shall

be dealt with as if it were the produce of the said province.

Subsequently to the conclusion of the treaty the Legislature of New Brunswick passed a law which received the deliberate sanction of the British government, levying the stumpage duty on all timber shipped from the scaports of the province, which includes the lumber of Maine. when sent down the river St. John, and on which that duty has already been paid to the government of that State; and the remonstrance of the American Minister in London was met by a reference to the clause which provides that produce passing down the river shall be treated as British, without considering that the same section provides that it shall have "free access to and from the seaport at its mouth."

It will be seen by our telegraphic report, that another movement has been made in Congress to arrange this matter during the summer.

# The Pressure upon Families-High Rents

Rents of dwellings and stores, and the prices of lots, have increased in this city and Brooklyn, within the last two or three years, and especially within the last few months, to an extent unprecedented in our history, unless immediately before the great commercial crisis of the year 1837, when rents and real estate came down with a fearful crash, involving the ruin of thousands. Speculation was concentrated upon real estate then; it has taken the same rage now, in preference to other modes of making money, and it has been mainly fed by the gold from California. The increase is too great and too rapid to be healthy and sound, and the crisis cannot be far distant when the excessive inflation will result in the bursting of the shining bubble that looks now so heautiful and so attractive. There is a certain length to which wild speculation in lots may go, and then it receives a sudden check-a revulsion comes, and land and house property sinks ten times as rapidly as it rose.

At this moment we are treading on a volcano that appears to sleep, but whose first faint murmurs indicate to the acute and practised ear that it is awake, and that an explosion is at hand. It is a notorious fact that already the keen scented speculators, who smell danger in the air. are endeavoring to get rid of the property on their hands; and hence the enormous number of houses and lots to be disposed of. Many of the new buildings are unfinished-the owners being unable to complete them, and glad, almost, to get for them what they cost. But it is not alone the speculators, who purchase to sell again, that are raising rents and the prices of real estate-they could not do it but for the co-operation of those who, driven from house to house by ever-increasing rents, are seeking a permanent home, either by lease or purchase, and that, perhaps, at an enormous sacrifice. A large number of mechanics, clerks, and others, who have accumulated small sums of money in the savings banks, and fearing that a still higher rent will be extorted from them next year than is demanded for the present, and that the increase will still go on progressing, year after year, eagerly look out for a house in which they can invest their little capital; and by paying perhaps one-third of the purchase money down, they will be allowed to leave the balance on bond and mortgage, at an interest of seven per cent. But it is this very anxiety that raises the prices. Everybody is in hot haste, and wants the same thing. The demand is therefore greater than the supply; whereas, if every tenant kept cool, and paid no attention to the intimations of the landlord to turn him out or exact a higher rent, and made no contract for another house, there would be so many houses unlet at the first of May, that this kind of property would be speedily reduced to its natural equilibrium. But, unfortunately, tenants are accumulating on themselves and upon each other, the very evils they are so anxious to avoid, and thus become an easy prey to the landlords and speculators. No doubt the frightfully increasing taxation, to which we have recently adverted of the HERALD, is one cause of the increase in rents: for no matter whose name is in the assessment roll, the tenant always pays the taxes, the landlord taking good care to add them to the net price of the use of his property. But the passion for change, house-hunting, and moving every year, contributes far more to this result: and now the mania that prevails on all sides for leasing and purchasing houses, is greatly aggravating the mischief.

Our advice to all such persons is to hold hard keep your money in a safe bank. Neither take a lease, nor purchase just now. The price of real estate will soon fall. The present state of things is unnatural, and cannot continue. New York is a fine city, and the sister city of Brooklyn is hastening to rival it; but they are both becoming too fine for the mass of the people to live in. Instead of housekeeping, many persons will seek a refuge in boarding houses. and those who cannot afford quarters in them. or who cannot endure such a privation of all domestic happiness, will seek for a domicile in some other direction. There will, therefore, be very soon far more dwellings than occupants. The supply will exceed the demand, and rent and real estate will find their proper level in relation to the prices of all other commodities. Houses that two years ago, let for \$300, \$400. and \$500, now let for \$400, \$525 and \$650, respectively. In two years hence they will be down again to the same price; and the poor man who now effects the purchase of a house. say at \$4,000, paying \$1.000 cash down, and giving a mortgage on the property for the remainder. with the usual interest, will find by that time, perhaps far sooner, that his house is not worth more than \$3,000, and that he might as well have thrown his thousand dollars into the North

The following table will compare the ratio in which real estate has increased in price during the last five years and the five years preceding the crash in 1837 :-

 
 Year.
 Value of Real Estate.
 Fear.
 Value of Real Estate.

 1831.
 \$95,594,335
 1847.
 \$187,315,28

 1832.
 104,160,606
 1848.
 193,029,66

 1833.
 114,124,566
 1849.
 197,741,91

 1834.
 123,249,289
 1850.
 207,142,57

 1835.
 143,732,425
 1851.
 227,015,48
 193,029,066 197,741,919 1851..... 227,015,486 1852..... 253,278,384 .233,742,303

It will be thus seen that the value of real estate nearly doubled in the two years between 1834 and 1836. In the following year it fell to \$196,450,109, and gradually declined every year, till, in 1843, it was so low as \$164,955,314, from which year it has gradually increased; but it was only last year that the value of real estate reached what it was in 1836-a period of sixteen years during which the city has advanced so much in population and improvements. Let the past, therefore, be a warning for the present and the future. An increase rom \$187,315,386, in 1847, to \$253,278 384, in 1852, is unnatural. Even in two years-from 1850 to 1852-the increase has been twenty-five

per cent, and this year no doubt there will be a further increase.

It is true that the generation of the steam is not so fast or in such quantity as in 1836. But the question is, whether it is necessary to reach the same point of pressure in order to burst the boiler. We think not; for people will take the alarm sooner now than they did then. There is a roaring fire in the furnace, the safety valve is tied down, and there is but little water in the boiler. How soon the dénouement will come, is not the inquiry with a prudent man, for that is more, perhaps, than human sagacity can predict-but how he shall immediately escape or keep aloof from an explosion which may happen in a day, an hour, or a year, but which, sooner or later is as inevitable as fate. These calamities do not injure the community at large any more than the thunder storm which may kill a few individuals, or destroy a considerable amount of property in a particular locality. In both cases the general result is salubrious and beneficial. The atmosphere is purified by the electricity; and speculation, and the commercial shocks which proceed from it, only aid in carrying forward this great country to its manifest destiny. But let each individual look out for himself, that he is not the victim to be offered in sacrifice for the general good.

THE SCARCITY OF SEAMEN .- From every port

in the country complaints are made of the dif-

ficulty of sending vessels to sea, owing to the great scarcity of seamen. In Boston, the sailors are demanding twenty dollars a month in advance for a voyage to New Orleans, which is readily advanced by shippers; and it is expected that, unless some of the large fleet of vessels now at sea make their appearance very soon. sailors will readily obtain thirty dollars a month, and probably more. Many of the ships that left port lately carried with them but a very small number of real seamen. Of the crew of one of the finest Liverpool packets that lately left here the best was a canal boatman, who had never been to sea in his life, the balance being composed of men of nearly every calling. In the coasting and European trades the inconvenience is principally felt. In the California and Australia business there is, comparatively, no difficulty in securing hands as the pay is good and the prospective advantages more enticing. In the government service the same trouble is experienced; and several of the vessels destined for the Japan expedition are prevented from going to sea for want of crews. Whenever there is a paucity of seamen the naval service is more likely to feel it, as Jack naturally prefers the advanced pay and greater freedom allowed in the mercantile marine to that prevailing in the navy. As the present state of things embarasses not only the merchant service, but also such an important national undertaking as the expedition to Japan, it behooves all interested to endeavor to obviate its recurrence. This could probably be accomplished by Congress passing an act rendering it obligatory on every merchant vessel to carry so many apprentices, the number to be regulated according to the tonnage of the vessel, as in England. This would very soon remedy the evil; and if, moreover, every captain made it his special duty to attend to the moral welfare, as well as the professional advancement, of his apprentices, by keeping them as much as possible aloof from the rest of the crew during their few hours of relaxation, and turnishing them with books, &c., for self-improvement, in a few years we should possess a class of mariners, who, in numbers, proficiency, and character, would be superior to those of any nation in the world. Each vessel would thus become a nursery for seamen, and obviate the necessity of having the crews of both naval and mercantile vessels composed mostly of foreigners, many of whom have but little knowledge of our language, less of our institutions, and, therefore, in time of war, no further sympathy in our cause than as it may affect their individual pecuniary advancement. If such an act were to become a law, the crews of nacket shins would no longer be come either "longshoremen" or canal men. It is now Jack's harvest time-to him a thing of rare occurrence-and he is quite right in endeavoring to turn it to the most profitable account.

INTERESTING FROM CUBA .- The Crescent City, Capt. Baxter, arrived on Saturday from New Orleans and Havana. She left the latter port on the 20th inst.

The Captain-General had ordered that the troops, as well as the prisoners, at Cardenas, should be employed in the labor of clearing away the ruins and rebuilding the warehouses at that place, and that a subscription should be opened to relieve those who are suffering.

The cholera had appeared with some violence at Baracoa.

Another slight shock of earthquake was experienced at St. Jago on the 25th ult.

The outrage of stopping the mail bags was pers vered in by the authorities at Havana. Those of the Black Warrior and Empire City had been taken possession of by the police and examined. The seal of that of the Empire City was broken.

The smallpox was still raging there.

# Marine Affaire.

THE CLIPPER SHIP SHOOTING STAR, of Boston, Captain Baker, got up to the city yesterday, in 196 days from Shanghae, having left there on the 16th of November. FOR AUSTRALIA.-The ship Euphrasia, of Orden & Ca meron's Pioneer line of Australian packets, left port on Faturday for Melbourne, with a large number of sepgers. She is to be succeeded on the 15th of March by the bark Oregon, making the eighth vessel of that popu-

DED AT SEA.—Captain Samuel L. Robins, late commander of the bark J. B. Johnson, which arrived at New Orleans on the 17th inst, died on board, of the yellow fever, on the 17th of January, twelve days out from Rio de Janeiro; also the steward and two of the seamen, from the same disease. Captain Pease, the former mate of the bark, states that nearly all of the crew have been attacked by the disease. One seaman, in a fit of insanity, jumped overboard, and was drowned, coming up the Mississippi.

LARGEST CARGO YET.—The ship Carolus Magnas, Capt. Chase, was cleared to-day by Messrs. I. Bell, Jr., & Co., for Havre, with 4,445 bales of cotton, weighing 2,291,418 lbs., and valued at \$2,45 049 88, being, we believe, the largest cargo ever cleared from this port for Havre.—Mobile Tribune, Peb 19.

Sup Building in Passamaquooput.—The number of ships built in the district of Passamaquoody, according to the custom house returns, during the year 1852, amounted to 43, of the aggregate burthen of 13,508.44 tons. They comprised 6 ships, 18 barks, 9 brigs, 10 schooners, and 1 steamer. The amount of tons built in 1852, over the amount of 1851, is 1,687.

Amount of 1801, is 1,001.

LAUNCHED—At Medford, on the 24th Inst., by Messrs.
Hayden & Cudworth, a fine ship of 1,000 tons, called the
Climax, intended for the California trade.

Personal Intelligence. k is espected Mrs. Franklin Pierce will remain several days. She is at the Astor House.

Law Intelligence.

Supreme Court of the United States, Feb. 25.—Francis Tukey, Eq., of Massa husetts; R. Teomba, Eq., of Georgia; and J. M. Elam. Esq. of Louisians, were admitted attorneys and counsellors of this court.

No. 77. John G. Greesle et al., appellants, vs. Joseph M. Bimeler et al. The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. Quisn for the appellants, and Mr. Stansbury for the appellees. Adjourned.

Court Calendar—This Day.
Suprame Court—Circuit.—Nos. 144, 50, 193, 153, 156, 181, 194, 196, 196, 198, 189, 200, 202, 203, 204.
Suprame Court—General Term.—Nos. 7, 23, 25, 26, 28, 20, 30, 27, 23, 36 to 21.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

DETAILS OF THE CALIFORNIA NEWS.

LATER FROM AUSTRALIA,

&c., &c., &c. The steamship United States, Capt. Wm. C. Berry, with the details of the California intelligence to 1st inst., arrived shortly before three o'clock this morning. She left Aspinwall on the 18th inst., at half past 5 P. M., and Kingston, Ja., on the 21st., at

3 P. M. The U.S. connected with the steamer Cortes, of the New York and San Francisco steamship line, which left San Francisco on the 1st, and reached

Panama early on the morning of the 15th. The steamer Tennessee arrived at Panama on the evening of the 15th.

The steamship Sierra Nevada, Capt. J. D. Wilson bad arrived at Panama, in gfty-eight days from this port—the quickest trip on record. The following is list of the consignments of

TREASURE PER STEAMER UNITED STATES.

Johnson & Lowden. \$25,856 Allen & Paxson... \$8,938
Alpheus Forbes... 2,592 John M. Forbes... 3,362
Peter Edes... 15,618 John M. Smith & Co. 5,408
Harbeck & Co... 15,800 Spefford & Tileston. 2,500
Walter R. Jones... 5,040 Foster, Elliott & Co. 25,375
Everett & Brown... 2,000
Total... \$112,489

The following are the name of the

The following are the nation of the

PASSENGERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Capt French, Wm B Johnson, Messrs Weed, McGuire, Vallette, Kershaw, JS tewart and lady, A Austin and lady, S Brennan, lady and three children, Miss Walling, P O Burns, Messrs Lane, Arrantine, Herrars, Urman, Lazaros, G B Nienols, Mr Falker and lady, G Penn, G Lockran, D Gruff, J W B Dixon, H B Chubbuck, J P Brown, I S Pierce, J S Bullock, Jas Albin, G Williams, W Rankin, J Van Kuk, F Frost, C A Curtis, Mr Kerr, G Ball, A F Kendall, G J Wellington, Mr Lee, A H Cole, J P Falker, S Lyons, S Barnes, W Dack, Mr Farlow, P Johnson, J Smith, R Long, Mr Burns, Mr Emerson, J Murray, Jas Mason, B Frazer, W Judson, J B L Cooter, J Welda, C H Guibile, C Plum, Messrs Talmadge, Packard, Spofford, Reynolds, Robinson, Bullard, G Bond, J Yates, Mr Churchill, R Tubs, M Mowry, S Jerome, J Pontano, Messrs Stevenson, Callette, and Barton, D D J Parr, E Crandell, W Thomas, R Johnson, J T Anderson, S Glover, A Beevis, M Kelpepper, J P Jordon, G N Baker, A Guest, C W Smith, Mr Osborne, J F Fabenger, J Roam, Mr Seraela, H S Poultney, H Bailey, Messrs Brans, Wolf and Lowsll, A Smith, Jno Gelfel, G W Lee, A Quackenbush, P Fisher, R Rose, J Connes, J Fartel, Mr Falker, D MoBride, Jas Jackson, J McBride, Van Benscoten, P B Hannon, G R Bacon, M Marble, Messrs Planka, Wolf and Lowsll, A Smith, Jno Gelfel, G W Lee, A Quackenbush, P Fisher, R Rose, J Connes, J Farlel, Mr Falker, D MoBride, Jas Jackson, J McBride, Van Benscoten, P B Hannon, G R Bacon, M Marble, Messrs Billings, Gilmore, G W Robinson, Messrs Watter, Miller, Hokaday, Lackey, Booth, Button, Grouse, Thrasher, W Peters, Messrs Bunting, Goodman, J Duff, C Hensel, Messrs Keeman, Chalin, Logan, Turner, L D Cummings, Chas McKera, F Delaft, Messrs Beekman, Anderson, M Fuller, Messrs Bogardus, Fields, Blackwell, Baird, Phinney, Conrad, Dedrick, Van dover, Faulks, Miller Apee, Travers, Tilton, Hanklin, T Bright, W Jago, Davis, L A Muget, S Muget, J Reinhard, Messrs Austernham, Baude, E A Ken-T Bright, W Jago, Davis, L A Muget, S Muget, J Reinhardt, Messrs Austerhop, Richards, Jackson, B Wood, Messrs Williams, Ideman, Speneer, Mischell, Jno Peek, S Shaemaker, A Thusher, Messrs Brown, Bauld, E A Kennedy, Milliard, C S Lensey, G W Forris, F Weeket, Turner, J W Headricks, R Hulcey, J Cowen, Rarker, John Lovell, M Cord, W Wainwright, B McCauley, B F Moore, Messrs Campbell, A H Cammings, Snowden, Cameo, Church, N Regdon, W Jones, Messrs Hathaway, Anderson, J Galbes, Messrs Williams, Powers, F Williams, Almomp, Hart, Abel, Hurlbud, Brown, Wagelbacher, and S Allen, John Ferns, James Brown, Geo Blaum, Mr Pencer, Anthony Joseph, P Robinson, W Garvell, J Parr, C S Hutton, J E Van Greason, R S Crane, Mr Recketson, D V Rankin, Mr Beckler, J Glover, Mr Wheeler, H B Dilton, J C Lee, Messrs Silver, Simmons, Cufbon, Paints, C Elwood, P Mathews, Messrs Houston, Barns, and Sanborne, J B Effner, A P Ianks, M. White, J Boucher, C C Sayder, Mr Jolly, J Evy, Messrs Osterhow, Cassett, and Gracia, Silas Gorwin, David Smith, W W Barnwell, Mr Bovell, & Godfrey, M G Hogeland, H Hoffman, J C Dicus, J P Moore, Messrs Felter and Hoffman.

The British bark Larne arrived at Panama on the

The British bark Larne arrived at Panama on the 14th inst., with advices from Melbourne, Australia to the 27th of November. Several Americans have returned from those auriferous regions-none of them with less than three thousand dollars, and some of them with upwards of twenty pounds in weight of the fine metal. Several of these gentlemen were passengers upon board the United States. One thousand emigrants were daily pouring inlo Melbourne from Great Britain and this country.

The California papers contain little of interest in addition to what was given in the telegraphic synop sis of the news hitherto published. The floods had nearly subsided, but the roads were still in an almost impassable condition, and the sufferings of the inhabitants of the interior, from the want of provisions, were truly heart-rending. The supply of flour at Nevada and its vicinity was entirely exhausted. The miners in some places were sustaining life on scraps they had previously thrown away.

A gang of Mexican marauders, headed by a person named Joaquin, who had recently committed several murders and other outrages in San Andreas, have been driven from the country, together with all their countrymen, by the enraged Americans not, however, before they had killed many miners and Chinamen and carried off or burned their property.

We have accounts of the terrible destruction of property by freshets in Oregon. Several buildings n swept away in Oregon City. of the Willamette river was at one time covered with floating dwellings, saw mills, &c. The barks Mindora and J. Merithew, traders be-

tween San Francisco and the Columbia river, had been wrecked at the entrance to the latter. The former disappeared in the quicksands, and the latter sunk at her anchors.

The health of the isthmus continued good, and the roads across were rapidly improving.

We are under obligations to Purser Barney, of the United States, for the early delivery of files of papers. Full details of the news will be published in our

The San Francisco Markets.

[From the Herald.]

REVIEW FOR THE WEEK ENDINGIÁN. 29.—There has been, on the whole, a fair amount of business transacted during the past week. It opened rather languidly, the high prices of flour and some other leading articles deterring upriver buyers from purchasing freely, their stocks being sufficient for immediate wants. As the week advanced, however, the demand from the interior increased, giving considerable animation to the trade among jobbers and dealers. This induced some speculation, which led to an advance in price of one or two articles, and contributed to the general activity in the market apparent towards the close of the week.

FLOUR.—The decided downwerd tendency apparent in this article at the date of our last weekly reniew, has since continued to manifest itself into a gradual daily decline, and the present range of prices may be considered as at least 15 per cent under the current rates at the close of last week. Sales of sack during the week include as at least 15 per cent under the current rates at the close of last week. Sales of sack during the week include 28 a \$22. Transactions in barrel have been very light, not exceeding, we think, 2,000 barrels, at prices ranging from \$30 a \$22.

Grair —In barley, the transactions during the week have been very heavy, including upwards of 25 000 sacks.

not exceeding, we think, 2,000 barrels, at prices ranging from \$30 a \$22.

Grain —In barley, the transactions during the week have been very heavy, including upwards of 25,000 sacks, from first and second hands, at rates varying from 2½ a \$3\frac{1}{2}\$. The greater pertion of this was purchased on speculative account, and is now held at the latter figure, at which rate the market is steady. There has been no large transactions in oats. Sales have been notity of a retail character, and the week closes dull at 3½ a \$6. for Eastern. Small parcels of Oregon seed have been sold at 5½ a \$6. But little has been done either in seed or milling wheat, and prices show a decline since the opening of the week. There has been considerable activity in corn; sales during the week of about 50,000 lbs. Chile, Mexican and Los Angelos, at 6½ a 7½ c.

PROVISIONS.—In most descriptions a very heavy business has been done, the closing prices showing, without exception, an advance on the current rates at the opening of the week. Sales include about 250 bbs. clear pork, at \$41 a \$44; 200 half do. clear and meas, at \$22; 60 do. mess at \$40; 100 do. prime at \$24; 34 tierces and about 50,000 lbs. clear pacon at 27½ a 30c; 100 casks, 148 bbls. and about 25,000 lbs. home at 2a a 25c; 6,000 lbs. shoulders at 17c; 20 casks do. at 21 a 22c; 25 lhds. butter at 45 a 47c; about 37,000 lbs. do. in various packages, at 47½ a 55c; 200 firkins and 100 bbls, do. at \$6c; 625 kegs lard at 33 a 3445c; 65 cases do. and 16,000 lbs. in tin, at 32 a 55c; 200 half bbls. No. 1 Mackeder sold at \$14; 100 boxes nad about 2,000 lbs superior cheese, at 16½ a 18 c.

A Whoth Fanilly Sweep Away. About a

WHOLE FAMILY SWEPT AWAY .- About a year since, a family by the name of Twombly started from South Malden for the West. The family con-sisted of the father, mother, five or six children, and an old man, who had long resided with them. Shortan old man, who had long resided with them. Shortly after arriving at their new home the father and
two children died. The mother, with the remainder
of the family, started to return, under the protection
of the old man, and all are supposed to have been
lost on the lakes, by one of the disasters which occurred early in the winter, as nothing has since been
heard of them.—Boston Journal, Feb. 24.

TEMPERANCE IN DELAWARE.—A very stringent liquor law has passed the Delaware House of Delegates. It authorises manufacturers to sell liquor in quantities of not less than fifteen gallons at any one time, provided they own the produce from which the liquor is manufactured. It also provides that retailers shall not sell liquor to minors, and that avern keepers shall not sell to minors or colored persons, and that persons once convicted under the law shall be incapable of being licensed as second time. The price of a license is fixed at \$100 per time. The price of a license is fixed at \$100 per annum, to be paid for the use of the school land.